

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

* * *

JACOB ANGELO MASSEY,

Plaintiff,

v.

ANNE K. CARPENTER, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Case No. 3:24-cv-00576-MMD-CLB

ORDER

I. SUMMARY

Plaintiff Jacob Massey brings this civil-rights action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 seeking to redress constitutional violations that he claims he suffered while incarcerated at Northern Nevada Correctional Center. (ECF No. 1.) According to the Nevada Department of Corrections inmate database, Massey was paroled on December 20, 2024. On January 6, 2025, this Court ordered Massey to update his address and either file an application to proceed *in forma pauperis* for non-inmates or pay the full \$405 filing fee for a civil action. (ECF No. 6.) That deadline expired without any compliance or other response from Massey, and his mail from the Court is being returned as undeliverable. (ECF No. 7.)

II. DISCUSSION

District courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and “[i]n the exercise of that power, they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate . . . dismissal” of a case. *Thompson v. Hous. Auth. of City of Los Angeles*, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action based on a party’s failure to obey a court order or comply with local rules. See *Carey v. King*, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440-41 (9th Cir. 1988) (affirming dismissal for failure to comply with local rule requiring *pro se* plaintiffs to keep court apprised of address); *Malone v. U.S. Postal Service*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th

1 Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with court order). In determining whether to
2 dismiss an action on one of these grounds, the Court must consider: (1) the public's
3 interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the Court's need to manage its docket;
4 (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of
5 cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives. *See In re*
6 *Phenylpropanolamine Prod. Liab. Litig.*, 460 F.3d 1217, 1226 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting
7 *Malone*, 833 F.2d at 130).

8 The first two factors, the public's interest in expeditiously resolving this litigation
9 and the Court's interest in managing its docket, weigh in favor of dismissal of Massey's
10 claims. The third factor, risk of prejudice to defendants, also weighs in favor of dismissal
11 because a presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in filing
12 a pleading ordered by the court or prosecuting an action. *See Anderson v. Air West*, 542
13 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor—the public policy favoring disposition of
14 cases on their merits—is greatly outweighed by the factors favoring dismissal.

15 The fifth factor requires the Court to consider whether less drastic alternatives can
16 be used to correct the party's failure that brought about the Court's need to consider
17 dismissal. *See Yourish v. Cal. Amplifier*, 191 F.3d 983, 992 (9th Cir. 1999) (explaining
18 that considering less drastic alternatives *before* the party has disobeyed a court order
19 does not satisfy this factor); *accord Pagtalunan v. Galaza*, 291 F.3d 639, 643 & n.4 (9th
20 Cir. 2002) (explaining that “the persuasive force of” earlier Ninth Circuit cases that
21 “implicitly accepted pursuit of less drastic alternatives prior to disobedience of the court's
22 order as satisfying this element[,]” *i.e.*, like the “initial granting of leave to amend coupled
23 with the warning of dismissal for failure to comply[,]” have been “eroded” by *Yourish*).
24 Courts “need not exhaust every sanction short of dismissal before finally dismissing a
25 case, but must explore possible and meaningful alternatives.” *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779
26 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986). Because this Court cannot operate without collecting
27 reasonable filing fees and litigation cannot progress without the ability for the Court and
28 the defendants to send Massey case-related documents, filings, and orders, the only

1 alternative is to enter a second order setting another deadline. But without an updated
2 address, the likelihood that the second order would even reach Massey is low, so issuing
3 a second order will only delay the inevitable and further squander the Court's finite
4 resources. Setting another deadline is not a meaningful alternative given these
5 circumstances. So the fifth factor also favors dismissal. In sum, having thoroughly
6 considered the dismissal factors, the Court finds that they weigh in favor of dismissal.

7 **III. CONCLUSION**

8 It is therefore ordered that this action is dismissed without prejudice based on
9 Jacob Massey's failure to file an updated address and contend with the matter of the filing
10 fee in compliance with this Court's January 6, 2025, order.

11 The Clerk of Court is directed to enter judgment accordingly and close this case.
12 No other documents may be filed in this now-closed case. If Massey wishes to pursue his
13 claims, he must file a complaint in a new case, address the matter of the filing fee, and
14 provide the Court with his current address.

15 It is further ordered that Massey's motion for the appointment of counsel (ECF
16 No. 1-2) is denied as moot.

17 DATED THIS 17th Day of March 2025.

18 

19
20 MIRANDA M. DU
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE